RESOURCES/REFERENCES

Zillow.com

Trulia.com

Realtor.com

LoopNet Commercial real estate listings

IAAO – International Association of Assessing Officers

North Carolina Department of Revenue – Property Tax Division

Machinery Act of North Carolina

School of Government – UNC Chapel Hill

Marshall Valuation Service

NNN Exchange

Local realtors

Local appraisers

Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP)

USEFUL INFORMATION

Useful Information
Construction Time

CONSTRUCTION TIME

The following table of average periods of constructions lists points on empirical curves, which have been developed from figures for actual construction jobs. The data was adjusted for time lost due to labor shutdowns and extreme cases were discarded. No adjustments were made for holidays, inspection delays, or other minor shutdowns. Figures are the number of contract days from ground breaking to completion of project.

DESIGNED	ESIGNED TOTAL COST OF PROJECT (in thousands of dollar				ollars)				
OCCUPANCY	50	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Clubhouses	90	105	135	185	235	300	345	410	520
Multiple Res.		100	145	200	240	285	310	340	385
Res., single family,									
townhouses	90	95	125	190	240	215	1000000	leastagen	

PERCENT OF COMPLETION

The following is a guideline for estimating percent of completion for a typical Average Quality single family detached residence.:

		Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total
1.	Plans, permits and survey	2	2
2.	Excavation, forms, water/sewage hookup	4	6
3.	Concrete	8	14
4.	Rough framing	21	35
5.	Windows and exterior doors	2	37
6.	Roof cover	3	40
7.	Rough-in plumbing	4	44
8.	Insulation	1	45
9.	Rough-in electrical and mechanical	11	56
10.	Exterior cover	6	62
11.	Interior drywall and ceiling finish	8	70
12.	Built-in cabinets, interior doors, trim, etc	13	83
13.	Plumbing fixtures	5	88
14.	Floor covers	3	91
15.		3	94
16.	Light fixtures and finish hardware	2	96
17.	Painting and decorating	4	100
	TOTAL =	100%	

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

Percentage of Total Cost

The following table records the results of studies of many completed buildings, by occupancy, giving the percentage of total contract cost spent on the mechanical and electrical items, exclusive of elevators and sprinklers. The average used is the median, and the high and low percentages which are given do not include extremes, but are computed to include approximately 90 percent of all cases within the given range (45% each side of the median).

OCCUPANCY		HEATING	HEATING &	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL
Clubhouses	LOW	3.5	8.2	5.0	6.1
	MEDIAN	6.0	10.3	7.2	9.3
	HIGH .	10.2	14.0	11.9	14.0
Multiple Residential	LOW	2.6	6.6	7.5	5.3
	MEDIAN	4.0	8.6	10.9	. 7.5
	HIGH	7.7	12.3	15.3	10.6
Single family residences	LOW	2.4	6.9	6.8	4.5
	MEDIAN	3.9	8.4	8.6	5.3
	HIGH	62	103	10.8	7.0

AIR CONDITIONING REQUIREMENTS

Air conditioning requirements are greatly dependent on the occupancy of the structure. The following figures give typical quantities by occupancy in square feet per ton of cooling capacity, except as otherwise stated. The range of areas includes approximately 80% of all cases.

COCOT AIRCY	SQUARE FEET/TON
Residential occupancies	400 - 750
Clubhouses	225 - 400
RESIDENTIAL COST HANDBOOK	12/91
9 1991 - MARSHALL & SWIFT - PRINTED IN U.S.A.	nage D-11

Computations

Conversion Systems

1 cubic foot = .8036 bushels 1 bushel = 1.2444 cubic feet 1 gallon = .1337 cubic feet = .1074 bushels 1 barrel=31.5 gallons

To calculate a grain bin's bushel capacity according to eave height:

To calculate the capacity of a grain bin's cone in bushels:

$$\frac{\text{Diameter of Bin}}{2} \times 3.1416 \times .8036 \times \text{Height of Cone.}$$

